

URBAN DISTRICT OF RHYMNEY

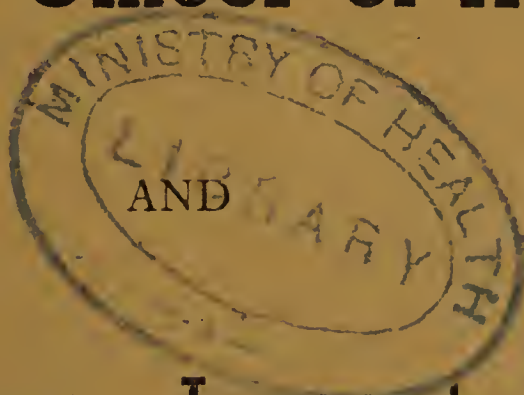
MINISTRY OF HEALTH

10 JUL 1953

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health



Sanitary Inspector

FOR

The Year 1952

PROLE & SON, EBBW VALE

Rhymney Urban District Council.



*With the compliments of the
Medical Officer of Health.*

Rhymney Urban District Council.



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Medical Officer of Health.

Rhymney

Urban District Council



Chairman (1952)	Councillor D. THOMAS, J.P.
Vice-Chairman (1952)	.....	Councillor W. H. BARTER
Clerk and Accountant to the Council	.....	R. T. LEWIS, Esq., A.C.I.S.

MEMBERS :

Upper Ward

Councillor John Jones
Councillor Gomer Jones
Councillor P. E. Jones
Councillor R. I. Doyle

Middle Ward

Councillor W. T. Powell
Councillor Norman Gilbert
Councillor D. Thomas

Lower Ward

Councillor J. J. Williams, J.P.
Councillor D. A. Moseley
Councillor W. H. Barter

Abertysswg Ward

Alderman W. J. Greene, J.P.
Councillor Roger Williams
Councillor R. C. Scurlock

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY

Medical Officer of Health—Part time :

Dr. I. L. R. EVANS, M.B.E., B.SC., M.B., B.CH.

Sanitary Inspector, etc.—Whole time :

G. R DAVIES, M.R.SAN.I., M.S.I.A.
Certified Sanitary Inspector, The Royal institute.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Rhymney Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman and Members,

We beg to submit the Annual Report on the vital statistics and Sanitary conditions of your district for the year 1952. This has been prepared on the lines of that for 1951, as indicated in Circular 2/53 (Wales), dated 22nd January, 1953, issued by the Welsh Board of Health

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

The District is situated at the top of the Rhymney Valley, in the north west corner of Monmouthshire, a small portion of the upper end being in the southern extremity of the County of Breconshire. On the west it is separated from Glamorgan and the Urban District of Gellygaer by the River Rhymney; on the east by the Tysswg Brook and the Urban District of Tredegar; on the north by Breconshire, and on the south by the Urban District of Bedwellty. It covers an area of 2,648 acres. For all administrative purposes, the whole area is included in the County of Monmouthshire.

Coalmining is the chief industry, and many of the workmen are employed in the collieries situated outside the Urban area. There are no pit-head baths for the workmen at any colliery in this district.

Over the years the Council have from time to time expressed their concern over the need for alternative light employment for men who have had to give up colliery work through industrial disease or injury.

Clothing Factory. Production commenced towards the end of 1948. As is usual in in this type of factory, it is female labour that is chiefly employed.

Rhymney Engineering Works. Although the only means of road transport to and from this factory is through our district, it is actually situated in the Urban District of Gellygaer.

Population at Census, 1921	.....	.....	11,690
Population at Census, 1931	.....	.....	10,506
Population at Census, 1951	.....	.....	9,134

**Estimated Resident Population supplied Yearly by the Registrar General
over the last 21 years.**

1932	.....	.....	10,450	1942	.....	.....	9,233
1933	.....	.....	10,410	1943	.....	.....	9,101
1934	.....	.....	10,280	1944	.....	.....	8,881
1935	.....	.....	10,050	1945	.....	.....	8,762
1936	.....	.....	9,900	1946	.....	.....	8,773
1937	.....	.....	9,576	1947	.....	.....	8,694
1938	.....	.....	9,437	1948	.....	.....	9,058
1939	.....	.....	9,260	1949	.....	.....	9,137
1940	.....	.....	9,625	1950	.....	.....	9,070
1941	.....	.....	9,814	1951	.....	.....	9,049
				1952	.....	.....	9,006

The Statistics for 1952, are based upon the estimated resident population of 9,006 as supplied by the Registrar General.

Area of the District in Acres	.....	2,647.94
Rateable Value (31st March, 1952)	.....	£28,974
Penny Rate Product 31st March, 1952)	.....	£104/10/7

LIVE BIRTHS.

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	
Legitimate	123	65	58	Birth rate per 1,000 of the
Illegitimate	1	—	1	population.....
				..... 13.7

Out of the total of 124 births, 70 of the births took place in hospitals or outside the area.

STILL BIRTHS.

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	
Illegitimate	—	—	—	Rate per 1,000 total live
Legitimate	5	2	3	and still-birth
				..... 38.7

The Still - Birth Rate per 1,000 of the population is 0.56; for England and Wales 0.35, and for Monmouthshire. 0.468

DEATHS.

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Death Rate per 1000 of the Population	11.8	107	66
			41

Number of women dying in or in consequence of childbirth : Nil.

It is satisfactory to note that out of a total of 124 live and 5 stillbirths there were no deaths as a result of childbirth.

	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 total live and Still-births</i>
Other Maternal Causes	—	—
Puerperal Sepsis	—	—
Total	—	—

DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE.

<i>Sex</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Cause of Death</i>	<i>Where Born</i>	<i>Where Died</i>
Male	5 dy.s	Prematurity	Home	Home

Death Rate for Infants under one year of age :

All Infants per 1000 live births 8.06

There was 1 death under one year of age.

(A legitimate birth)

STATISTICS FOR ENGLAND AND WALES, ETC., 1952

	<i>Death Rate (all causes)</i>	<i>Live Birth Rate per 1,000 total Population</i>	<i>Total Deaths under 1 year (Rate per 1,000 Live Births)</i>
England and Wales	11.3	15.3	27.6
Monmouthshire	11.52	17.17	33.87
Rhymney	11.8	13.7	8.06
Bedwas & Machen	11.99	19.26	23.66
Blaenavon	14.2	13.4	23.3
Nantyglo & Blaina	13.1	18.5	52.6

The death rate at all ages is .5 more than that for England and Wales, and .28 more than that for the County, and the rate for deaths under 1 year of age is 19.54 less than that for England and Wales, and 25.81 less than the rate for the County. The birth-rate is 1.6 below that of England and Wales, and 3.47 below that of the County.

As will be noted, the infantile death rate is 65.44 below the rate for 1951, and this is very satisfactory.

For 1951 the Death Rate (all ages) was 14.6, the Birth Rate 15.02, and the Infantile Death Rate 73.5.

The death rate of 8.06 for infants under 1 year of age is the lowest ever recorded in your district. The previous lowest rate was 27.02 for the year 1939.

There was only one death under the age of 1 year during 1952, and this occurred during the last week of December. The cause of death was prematurity, and the infant was one of twins. Early during the New Year the other also died.

**TABLE OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS FOR THE PAST 20 YEARS
AND COMPARISON WITH RATES FOR ENGLAND AND WALES**

Year	GENERAL DEATH RATE		INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE		BIRTH RATE	
	Rhymney	England & Wales	Rhymney	England & Wales	Rhymney	England & Wales
1933	9.9	12.3	81.5	64.0	17.6	14.4
1934	13.03	11.8	46.63	59.0	18.77	14.8
1935	14.12	11.7	74.0	57.0	16.11	14.7
1936	12.7	12.1	51.6	59.0	17.5	14.8
1937	13.5	12.4	110.3	58.0	15.2	14.9
1938	13.3	11.6	27.9	53.0	18.96	15.1
1939	14.02	12.1	27.02	50.0	15.3	15.0
1940	13.7	14.3	51.7	55.0	17.5	14.6
1941	12.9	12.9	43.2	59.0	15.18	14.2
1942	14.18	11.6	91.8	49.0	20.04	15.8
1943	11.09	12.1	80.16	49.0	21.53	16.5
1944	12.9	11.6	78.53	46.0	21.5	17.6
1945	11.9	11.4	76.9	46.0	16.3	16.1
1946	13.5	11.5	78.3	43.0	18.9	19.1
1947	11.3	12.0	44.2	41.0	20.8	20.5
1948	12.6	10.8	64.8	34.0	20.4	17.9
1949	14.3	11.7	50.0	32.0	17.5	16.7
1950	12.5	11.6	66.6	29.8	19.8	15.8
1951	14.6	12.5	73.5	29.6	15.02	15.5
1952	11.8	11.3	8.06	27.6	13.7	15.3

Deaths from Measles (all ages) —

Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) —

Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) —

Deaths from Cancer (all ages) 15

Deaths from Heart Diseases 40

Particulars of unusual or excessive mortality
during the year None

HOSPITALS. The National Health Service Act, 1946, lays on the Minister of Health the duty of providing hospital and specialist services.

The Minister discharges this duty principally through Regional Hospital Boards, acting as his agents. For the control and management (*i.e.* for the whole business of day to day administration) of groups of hospitals, Hospital Management Committees in turn act as agents of the Regional Boards.

The Rhymney and Sirhowy Valleys Hospital Management Committee is responsible for the control and management of hospitals, chest clinics, etc., in the area.

ADMISSION OF PATIENTS TO HOSPITAL.

GENERAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONDITIONS. The family doctor (1) arranges admission of the acute emergency direct with the hospital, and (2) refers the non-urgent case to be seen as an out-patient. If considered necessary, hospitals outside the group can also be used by arrangement, as in the NEW SERVICE, there are no territorial boundaries.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES. Arrangements for admission are made through the Local Authority Health Department as considered necessary.

MATERNITY. Cases are admitted by direct arrangements between the Ante-Natal Clinic Doctor and the County Infirmary.

TUBERCULOSIS. Reference by the family doctor of patients to the Chest Specialists in attendance at the Chest Clinics for opinion, investigation, or treatment, continues as in the past. Admissions to Sanatoria or Hospital are arranged through the Tuberculosis Division of the Welsh Regional Board on direct recommendation of the Chest Physician.

SPECIALIST SERVICE ON THE HOME. The family doctor seeks a specialist for domicilliary service only if the patient is too ill to attend at the hospital.

AMBULANCE SERVICE. In this area, the Mon. County Council are statutorily responsible for the provision of an adequate service of ambulances and transport for all National Health purposes, including the transport of patients to and from hospital, and inter-hospital transfers.

CONVALESCENT TREATMENT. For the purposes of the National Health Service Act, Convalescence can be divided into two classes. Firstly, there is convalescence which is a continuation and an integral part of hospital treatment, *i.e.*, medical and nursing care is essential; this type of convalescence is the responsibility of the Hospital Management Committee.

Secondly, there is convalescence where medical and nursing care is *not* required and where the patient only needs a rest holiday in suitable surroundings; the Hospital Management Committee is not empowered to provide this type of convalescence, but it *may* be provided by the Local Health Authority (Mon. C.C. for this area) under Section 28 of the National Health Act.

SPA TREATMENT. This form of treatment will be provided on prescription by the patient's doctor, supplemented by specialist recommendation. The procedure requires the hospital matron to arrange for out-patient specialist examination on production by the patient of a medical certificate suggesting Spa treatment. Admission is then arranged (via the Hospital Management Committee) by the Regional Hospital Board to Spa Centres, which at the moment are outside the Welsh Region.

SUPPLIES OF DIPHTHERIA ANTI-TOXIN. Hospitals for infectious diseases hold stocks of diphtheria anti-toxin and are prepared to supply it to doctors on demand, for emergency use. As these hospitals are not readily accessible, small stocks are also held (for this area) at the Redwood Memorial Hospital.

SUPPLY OF VACCINES, SERA, ETC. Stocks of vaccine, lymph and diphtheria prophylactic are being held at laboratories of the Public Health Laboratory Service for issue *free* of charge to the Medical Officer of Health, or to practitioners taking part in Local Health Authorities' arrangements under Section 26 of the National Health Service Act.

Certain other materials of this kind, not readily obtainable at present from trade sources, will also be available through the Public Health Laboratory Service, *e.g.* measles serum, typhus vaccine, rabies vaccine, botulinum antitoxin, anti-anthrax serum and anti-snake venom.

CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION. The Central Administration Offices of the Hospital Management Committee are based at Caerphilly District Miners' Hospital, St. Martin's Road, Caerphilly.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER SUPPLY. The conditions remain the same as at the end of last year, the supply is ample and of good quality. The Rhymney Urban District Council is a contributory authority to the Rhymney Valley Water Board, with representation thereon. Forty-six houses at Princetown and Rhymney Bridge are supplied by the Tredegar Urban District Council.

Source A. Gathering ground at Blaen Rhymney; this empties into (1) Old Reservoir, 12,000,000 gallons, (2) New Reservoir, 44,000,000 gallons; the property of the Rhymney Valley Water Board.

Source B. From the Upper Neuadd Reservoir the property of Taff Fechan Supply Board. Capacity, 350,000,000 gallons.

Springs (2 outlying farmhouses, and 11 isolated cottages). On the whole, these have been fairly successful throughout the year.

Reports upon Water Samples, etc.

	<i>Number satisfactory</i>	<i>Number unsatisfactory</i>
1. (a) Bacteriological examination of raw water	5	21*
(b) Bacteriological examination of treated water	39	1
(c) Chemical Analyses	Nil	Nil
2. (a) Plumbo Solvent Action	None	
(b) Details of contamination by lead, pre- cautions taken, and number and results of analyses	No Plumbo solvency	

* Treated samples prove satisfactory

3. (a) Number of houses supplied from public water mains :	
(i) Direct to houses	2,467
(ii) By means of stand-pipes	30

(b) Approximate population supplied from public water mains :	
(i) Direct to houses	8608
(ii) By means of stand-pipes	100

4. Action in respect of any form of con-
tamination Chlorination

Analysis results which have coliform content of one or over, are now defined as unsatisfactory. Adequate chlorination is maintained at all times.

DRAINAGE, SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL. With the exception of minor improvement and the clearing of blockages, the sewers have, on the whole, worked satisfactorily throughout the year. The Rhymney Urban District Council is a contributory authority to the Rhymney Valley Sewerage Board, with representatives thereon.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION. With the exception of out-lying houses and isolated farmhouses, the whole district is served by the water carriage system. A scheme was prepared during 1939, for the laying of a sewer at Princetown and Rhymney Bridge (50 houses) and for the conversion of the privies and pail closets to water-closets, but owing to the outbreak of war, an enquiry arranged by the Ministry had to be abandoned. It is suggested that the Council give consideration to this matter in the near future.

PUBLIC LAVATORIES, ETC. A centrally situated convenience to serve both sexes was opened during May, 1952. The damage, abuse and nuisance carried out in both sections is deplorable. The only other provision throughout the district for the public are obsolete urinals. It is hoped to replace these in the near future.

COLLECTION OF HOUSE REFUSE AND STREET CLEANSING. This service is carried out by direct labour, and under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspector. The District Council are also responsible for the cleansing of Trunk, Class 1 and Class 2 Roads, and for the surface water gullies on these roads. Disposal of refuse takes place upon open tips, and collections are made from all premises three times a week.

The salvage scheme terminated at the end of June, 1949.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, SHOPS AND OFFICES. Sanitary conveniences have been provided in all cases where necessary. Attention is also given to Section 10 (1) (b) (Temperature).

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS. Three private houses were found to be infested, and the whole premises treated.

The methods adopted are :

(1) Cimex Patent Block Disinfestators, and then spraying with insecticide.

(2) Removal of skirting boards, etc., and using blow-lamp.

The work of disinfestation is carried out by the Local Authority. Insecticides are also given (free) to tenants.

The undermentioned insecticides and fumigants are used :

Zaldecide, Pyagra, Cimex, Solution "B". Cooper's Bed Bug Spray, Killgercide, etc.

Twenty-one houses infested with either ants, crickets, beetles or wasps' nests were also treated.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

(118 Intimation Notices or Letters and 92 Statutory Notices were served).

Nuisances Detected or Repairs Required

	<i>Total</i>
1. Defective and Choked W.C. Drains	18
2. Provide or Rebuild W.C. or Privy Accommodation	2
3. To open and repair slop drains	17
4. To drain, flush, cleanse or repair urinals	1
5. To provide or repair cisterns in W.C.s	1
6. To pave and repair back-yard or forecourt	5
7. Throwing of house refuse, etc. Circular letters distributed	
8. To cleanse cesspools	0
9. To cleanse dwelling-houses and bedding	7
10. To provide and repair rainwater troughing and downspouts	35
11. To repair drain vent or soil pipes	—
12. To limewash pig or chicken cot (or remove)	—
13. To prevent overcrowding	—
14. To prevent pollution of streams, rivers, or ponds	1
15. To repair defective house roofs causing dampness	43
16. To provide sinks in houses	1
17. To provide or repair coal buildings	5
18. To cleanse water courses	—
19. To repair W.C. walls, roofs, doors and floors	20
20. To provide new W.C. pans	5
21. To provide new oven	6
22. To repair privies or provide new pails	—
23. To provide or repair pantries	3
24. To repair fireplaces	12
25. To repair or take down dangerous chimney stacks and rebuild	14
26. To replaster walls	26
27. To rebuild boundary or retaining walls	7
28. To repair house floors	10
29. To repair broken ceilings	28
30. To provide slop drains	2
31. Defective conditions of main walls	27
32. Defective condition of house doors or windows	70
33. Other nuisances	14

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949—Rats and Mice

The methods used, and which have proved to be most successful, are those advocated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, who make a grant to the Council of 50 per cent. of the cost of a large part of the work. The whole sewerage system of the district was treated twice during the year. New sewers laid to serve new houses were found to be free from rats. Treatments were also carried out at dwelling-houses, business premises, refuse tips and river banks, etc.

The work carried out under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspector who is helped by a Rodent Operator, and for sewer treatments three temporary men are engaged every six months.

Co-operation and advice given by Mr. R. Davies, Divisional Rodent Officer, and also by the Divisional Rodent Inspector, is appreciated.

HOUSING

The need for more houses, and for the Systematic demolition of unsuitable houses, is again repeated. the remedying of minor defects only touches the fringe of the problem, as these aged and worn out properties are without reasonable facilities and conveniences. During the year a large amount of repair work was again carried out.

On the 9th April, 1951, the work of building 40 traditional type houses was commenced, but the progress made has been very slow, and at the time of writing this report (16th January 1953) not one house has been completed. A tender for erection of a further forty traditional type house upon this site was accepted by the Council during the early part of 1952.

Work upon the erection of 74 'Wates' type house was also commenced upon this site during 1952, by another contractor and progress already made (January, 1953) is favourable.

Plans for the erection of approximately 44 houses in the Aber-tysswg Ward have been completed, but the Council have now decided to erect 50 'Wates' type houses upon this site.

POST WAR NEW HOUSING.

1947	.....	.....	50 Aluminium Bungalows tenanted.
1948	.....	.....	52 Steel Houses tenanted.
1949	.....	.....	30 Tradition Type Houses tenanted.
1950	.....	.....	45 Traditional Type Houses tenanted.
1951	.....	.....	5 Traditional Type Houses tenanted.
1952	.....	.....	NIL

TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSES OCCUPIED AND OWNED
BY THE COUNCIL AT THE END OF 1952 273

NO HOUSES WERE ERECTED DURING THE YEAR
BY PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST RESTRICTION
ACTS, 1920 - 1939. There were no applications for certificates during
the year.

PROSECUTIONS INSTITUTED DURING THE YEAR :
Nil.

SHOPS, STORES. There has been no cause for complaint as to the protection of meat from contamination. All butcher shops have refrigerators. The importance of personal cleanliness, also the cleanliness of premises, equipment and utensils, was impressed upon food-handlers and leaflets issued.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOODS

MILK. There are nine retail distributors of milk in the area, and with the exception of one local producer-distributor, they all receive their supplies of pasteurised or T.T. pasteurised milk in sealed bottles for delivery to consumers. Empty bottles are returned to the wholesale suppliers' factories for washing and sterilization, etc. This method does away with the operation of bottle washing, storing, filling and sealing in numerous small buildings, where satisfactory hygiene would be difficult to attain, and in some cases, impossible. During the year, 101 samples were submitted for examination to the Public Health Laboratory. Five of the samples failed to pass the phosphatase test, and during a particularly warm period, one sample failed to pass the methylene blue test. The matter was taken up with the wholesale supplier concerned, and also with the Public Health Department of the County Borough where the pasteurisation plants, etc., were situated.

MEAT CONDEMNED DURING THE YEAR. 10lb. beef; 63 lb. bacon, 18 lb. sausages; 19 lb. brawn; 1 pig's head and tongue.

NUMBER OF ANIMALS KILLED by farmers, cottagers, etc., during the year: Pigs, 36. Localised tuberculosis (head) was found in one pig.

The two slaughterhouses were only used occasionally during the year, in order to kill pigs kept by cottagers, etc. Since the outbreak of Great War No. 2, livestock are killed at Government slaughterhouses. The meat for this area, is supplied from Tredegar Slaughterhouse.

PUBLIC HEALTH MEAT REGULATIONS, 1924. These Regulations have been carried out in a satisfactory manner on the whole.

ICE CREAM (HEAT TREATMENT, ETC.) REGULATIONS, 1947, AND SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938. There are seventeen retailers in the area, and six of these are retailer-producers. One of them is also a wholesaler.

Eighty-five samples were submitted for examination during the year, and 43 were graded 1; 26 were graded 2; 11 graded 3 and 5 graded 4.

Some notices were issued, requesting proper wash-hand basins, together with instantaneous supply of hot water, etc.

FISH FRYING AND CHIP POTATO SHOPS, ETC. Visits were made and attention given to all appliances used in connection with this trade, respecting cleanliness, etc.

BAKEHOUSES. Limewashing and general cleanliness receives attention.

OTHER FOODS CONDEMNED. 6 lb. sugar; 52 tins fruit; 65 tins meat; 106 tins vegetables; 7 tins soup; 14 tins milk; 2 tins fish.

FOOD POISONING OUTBREAKS

(a) Total number of outbreaks	.....	.....	.....	None
(b) Number of cases	.....	.....	.....	None
(c) Number of deaths	.....	.....	.....	None
(d) Organisms or other agents responsible, with number of outbreaks attributable to each	.....	.....	.....	None
(e) Foods involved, with number of outbreaks associated with each food	.....	.....	.....	None

By-laws under Section 15 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938

The Council upon two occasions have adopted these by-laws, and the Ministry of Food informed accordingly, but confirmation, etc., is still awaited.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIONS AND OTHER DISEASES

1952—19 Cases (Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 6; Whooping Cough, 3; Paratyphoid, 6; Measles, 2; Puerperal Pyrexia, 2).

1951—206 Cases (Whooping Cough, 100; Measles, 94; Ophthalmia Neonatorum, 1; Tuberculosis, 9; Scarlet Fever, 1; Erysipelas, 1).

1950—99 Cases (Erysipelas, 1; Scarlet Fever, 53; Measles, 28; Tuberculosis, 14; Diphtheria, 2; Acute Poliomyelitis, 1).

1949—183 Cases (Scarlet Fever, 3; Measles, 130; Tuberculosis, 23; Whooping Cough, 1; Puerperal Pyrexia, 1; Dysentery, 25).

TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH WARD

Upper Ward	.....	.....	.....	5 cases
Middle Ward	.....	.....	.....	1 case
Lower Ward	.....	.....	.....	10 cases
Abertysswg Ward	.....	.....	.....	3 cases

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS)

Disease	Total Cases Notified	Cases Admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Small Pox	Nil	Nil	Nil
Scarlet Fever	Nil	Nil	Nil
Diphtheria	Nil	Nil	Nil
Enteric Fever (incl. Paratyphoid)	6	6	Nil
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	2	Nil
Acute Pneumonia (Primary or Influenzal)	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other diseases generally notifiable (specify disease).	.....	.....	.....
Cerebro Spinal Fever	Nil	Nil	Nil
Erysipelas	Nil	Nil	Nil
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Nil	Nil	Nil
Acute Poliomyelitis	Nil	Nil	Nil
Dysentery	Nil	Nil	Nil
Whooping Cough	3	Nil	Nil
Measles	2	Nil	Nil
Other diseases notifiable locally (specify disease)	Nil	Nil	Nil

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Cases						
Notified	Treated		Vision Un- impaired	Vision Impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths
	At Home	In Hos- pital				
Nil						

The Sanitary Inspector visits each house and instructs how to carry out isolation there ; in many cases from the number of occupants and the type of house this is difficult or impossible.

Small pox—No Case. Erysipelas—No case (1 case in 1951)

TUBERCULOSIS

Deaths from Tuberculosis of the respiratory system 4 ; death rate per 1000 living, .44 ; deaths from other forms of Tubercular Diseases Nil ; death rate per 1,000 living, Nil ; death rate from all forms of Tuberculosis, .44. Last year the death rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis was 0.11 ; from other Tubercular Diseases Nil ; and from all forms of Tuberculosis, 0.11

New Cases and Mortality during 1952

The following table shows the age and sex distribution of the notified cases and of the deaths :—

	NEW CASES—6				DEATHS—4			
Age Periods	Respiratory 6		Non- Respiratory 0		Respiratory 4		Non- Respiratory 0	
	3 M.	3 F.	0 M.	0 F.	2 M.	2 F.	0 M.	0 F.
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
35	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
65 and upwards	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Totals	3	3	—	—	2	2	—	—

There were four deaths from Respiratory Tuberculosis, but no deaths from the non-pulmonary type. Notifications of tuberculosis had not been received in respect of the two male deaths, but cause of death after post-mortems had been carried out, was certified as silico-tuberculosis in one case, and as pneumoconiosis-tuberculosis in the other.

Patients from the district are admitted to the following Institutions :

1. Glan Ely Hospital, near Cardiff.
2. North Wales Sanatorium, Denbigh.
3. Cefn Mabley Hospital, near Cardiff.
4. Mardy Hospital, Merthyr Tydfil.
5. Gellygaer Hospital.
6. South Wales Sanatorium, Talgarth.
7. Energlyn Hospital, Caerphilly.
8. Annexe, Chepstow.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1925

No action was necessary under these Regulations, which are framed with the view of preventing persons suffering from Tuberculosis occupying themselves in the milk trade.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936, SECTION 172

Section 172. This Section which enforces the compulsory removal of a patient suffering from tuberculosis and in an infectious state to hospital when there is no proper accommodation at the house, was not made use of.

Tuberculosis. 6 new cases (all pulmonary) were notified during the year 1952.

DETAILS OF MASS RADIOGRAPHIC SURVEY OF RHYMNEY GENERAL POPULATION, ~~MAY 1951~~ *July 1951*

TABLE 1

Total number of persons examined (659 males, 477 females)	.....	1136
Normal and abnormal.		
Total number found to be abnormal (138 males, 22 females)	.....	160
		or 14.08%

CLASSIFICATION OF ABNORMAL CASES

(a) Definite Pulmonary Tuberculosis (female)	.....	1 or 0.09%
(b) Needing Further observation for Pulmonary Tuberculosis		
(5 males, 5 females)	.....	10 or 0.88%
(c) Other abnormalities of chest	133 males, 16 females)	149 or 13.11%

TABLE 2
DETAILS OF OTHER ABNORMALITIES

	Total	M.	F.
Pneumoconiosis	107	107	—
Bony abnormality	10	7	3
Bronchitis and emphysema	9	7	2
Healed post primary P.T.	8	4	4
Cardiovascular disease—acquired	4	1	3
Healed primary P.T.	4	2	2
Basal fibrosis	3	3	—
Pleural effusion (non-tub.)	2	2	—
Bronchiectasis	1	—	1
Thyroid	1	—	1
<hr/>			
Totals	149	133	16

As stated earlier in this report, the family doctor sends patients to Chest Specialists in attendance at the Chest Clinics, for opinion, investigation or treatment. When considered necessary, the Chest Physician also recommends admission to Sanatoria or Hospital. For details of Monmouthshire County Council arrangements, etc., please see County Medical Officer's Annual report.

During ~~June~~^{July} 1952 the Mass Radiography Service visited Rhymney, and was available to the general population.

Diphtheria. The need of immunisation was advertised by the Monmouthshire County Council.

No case was notified during the year.

Scabies. There are no facilities for in-patients' treatments of cases detected in your district.

Enteric Fever. No case.

Para-typhoid. Six cases, and no deaths.

Pneumonia (acute-influenzal and acute primary). No case notified.

There were two deaths from Bronch-Pneumonia.

Encephalitis Lethargica. No case notified.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum. No case notified.

Dysentery. No case notified.

Influenza. No deaths.

Bronchitis. Two deaths.

There is no steam disinfecter in the district, and no facilities for dealing with verminous persons and their belongings. It is hoped that it will be possible in the near future for these services to be provided.

In conclusion, we again wish to thank the Chairman and Members of the Council for the interest shown and support given in Public Health, etc., matters, and to express our appreciation to the Council Staff for their co-operation throughout the year.

We remain, Mr. Chairman and Members,

Yours faithfully,

I. L. R. EVANS,
Medical Officer of Health.

G. R. DAVIES,
Sanitary Inspector, etc.



